

ALDRIDGE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of
Health and Sanitary Condition
of the

Aldridge Urban District

For the Year ending 31st December, 1951.

by

V. E. MILNE,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

and

U. BOOCOCK,
M.S.I.A.,

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

V. E. MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Part-Time Officer.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

U. BOOCOCK, M.S.I.A.

Whole-Time Officer.

K. B. WILLIAMS, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.

To the Aldridge Urban District Council

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my Twenty-Seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Aldridge Urban District for the year ending December 31st, 1951, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 42/51 of the 10th December, 1951.

Area.

The area of the District is 9,284 acres.

Population.

The resident population at the 1951 census is 29,167 (an increase of 477 from the previous estimate). This gives a population of 3.14 per acre.

Inhabited Houses.

The number of inhabited houses, according to rate books, at 31/3/52 was 7,926.

Rateable Value.

The Rateable Value was £133,374 at 31/12/51, and the sum represented by a 1d. Rate was £531.

Social Conditions.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are :—Brick-making, mining and agriculture, the district also being largely residential.

Vital Statistics.

These statistics relate to the net births and deaths, after correction for inward and outward transfers, as furnished by the Registrar-General :—

Live Births—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Legitimate	205	178	383
Illegitimate	5	5	10
	<hr/> 210	<hr/> 183	<hr/> 393

Of these 393 births, 236 were registered locally, the remaining 157 were transferred into the district from out-

side areas. Approximately 60 per cent of the births were, therefore, registered locally, rather less than the percentage last year.

The unadjusted Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population was 13.47. The Area Comparability Factor (viz., 0.88), however, reduces the Live Birth Rate from 13.47 to 11.85. It appears that for the future this A.C. Factor will be employed in calculating the Birth Rate just as an A.C. Factor has been used for many years in the past in calculating the Death Rate.

The Live Birth Rate for the whole of England and Wales was 15.5.

Illegitimate Birth Rate. This rate as calculated above is 0.34.

Still Birth Rate. 10 Still Births (males 6, females 4) were registered, and the rate for 1,000 total (live and still) births is 24.81, or 0.34 per 1,000 of the population. The Still Birth Rate for the whole of England and Wales was 0.36.

For the year 1950 the adjusted Live Birth Rate was 14.10 and the Still Birth Rate was 0.48.

Death Rate. There were 235 deaths (males 130, females 105), and the Corrected Death Rate is 10.38 per 1,000 of the population. The A.C.F. (Area Comparatibility Factor) for the district is 1.29. The Death Rate for the whole of England and Wales was 12.5 and for 148 smaller towns (resident populations of 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 census) it was also 12.5.

Area Comparability Factors (A.C.F.)—For Births and Deaths—To explain the A.C.F.'s mentioned above.—Notice was received in September, 1951, from the General Register Office that, until further notice, the above factors for calculating birth and death rates for the district will be 0.88 and 1.29, respectively. The result of using these factors in the calculation of the birth and death rates is to decrease the former and increase the latter. For 1950 the A.C.F. for births was the same, namely 0.88, and for deaths it was 1.30.

For the year 1951 the crude birth and death rates were 13.47 and 8.05. These rates when multiplied by the A.C.F.'s become the standardised rates for the district, that is, the rates which would have occurred if the age and sex distribution in the district had corresponded to those of the Country as a whole.

Shortly :—

The crude death rate = $8.05 \times 1.29 = 10.38$ Standardised death rate.

The crude birth rate= $13.47 \times 0.88=11.85$ Standardised birth rate.

Seventy-eight deaths were transferred into the District and 28 were transferred out.

Infantile Death Rate. (Under one year of age.) All infants per 1,000 live births : 25.44.

The infantile death rate (all infants) for the whole of England and Wales was 29.6.

The infantile death rate (all infants) for the District was 29.8 for 1950.

One Illegitimate Infant died under 1 year of age.

No death resulted from Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion.

Cancer, etc. 28 deaths resulted from Cancer. No death from Measles and Whooping Cough.

No death was due to Diphtheria, and 7 resulted from Pneumonia.

Laboratory Facilities. The Public Health Laboratory Service (Stafford) supplies excellent facilities for the examination of swabs, specimens of sputa, blood, etc.

During the year reports on 11 swabs from throats, etc., and on 16 specimens of blood, fæces, etc., were received. 33 specimens of sputa were examined for tubercle bacilli (12 positive and 21 negative).

General Provisions of Health Services.

The following services are provided by the Staffordshire County Council, as the Local Health Authority :—

Ambulance Service.	Ante-Natal Clinics.
Home Help Service.	Infant Welfare Centres.
Diphtheria Immunisation (Private Practitioners, and at Infant Welfare Centres and School Clinics).	

Laboratory Services. The Public Health Laboratory Services, Martin Street, Stafford (Tel.: Stafford 377). Director, Lt.-Col. R. N. Phease (Directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health).

Chemical Analysis. County Analyst, A. Houlbrooke, Esq., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Chemical Laboratory, County Buildings, Stafford (Tel.: Stafford 578).

Hospitals. Those chiefly used are:—The General, The Manor and St. John's Hospitals, Walsall, The Birmingham

and Wolverhampton Hospitals, and the Cannock and Lichfield Hospitals. Admissions are usually arranged by General Practitioners.

Maternity Accommodation. Hospitalization, on medical grounds, is arranged by the patient's Doctor, and for unsuitable home conditions, after investigation by the Health Visitor, by the Hospital Management Committee of the area in which the applicant resides.

Small Pox. Treatment and hospitalization arranged for through the Regional Hospital Board.

Venereal Disease. Clinics are held at the Manor Hospital, Walsall, for diagnostic, consultative and curative purposes.

Tuberculosis. Treatment now arranged for through the Regional Hospital Board.

Water.

The Aldridge Urban District is within the statutory area of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and Mr. R. A. Robertson, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer, has kindly let me have the following report for the year 1951 :—

1. The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

2. The supply to the Urban District of Aldridge is derived from one pumping station (Bourne Vale P.S.) within and from four pumping stations outside the boundaries of the Authority. All the stations are examined at regular intervals, both bacteriologically and chemically. Bacteriological samples are also examined of all the raw waters.

During 1951, 23 samples have so far been examined from Bourne Vale P.S. and all have been free from coliform bacteria. 183 samples have been examined from the reservoirs at Barr Beacon, which serve inter alia, the Aldridge area, only 3 of which contained any coliform bacteria, and these were identified as of the intermediate group.

13 samples from the tap at the Waterman's house, Aldridge, were all free from coliform bacteria. The samples were also examined chemically, and the average results for 1951 are :—

pH	7.5			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	134	parts	per	million
Chlorides (Cl)	24.8	„	„	„
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	Trace	„	„	„
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	Trace	„	„	„
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	7.5	„	„	„
Oxygen absorbed (3 hr at 27°C) .....	.12	„	„	„
Temporary Hardness	128	„	„	„
Permanent Hardness	97	„	„	„
Total Hardness	225	„	„	„
Total Solids (180°C)	340	„	„	„
Iron (Fe) .....	.2	„	„	„
Manganese (MN)	Nil	„	„	„
Calcium (Ca)	83.3	„	„	„
Magnesium (Mg)	3.3	„	„	„
Sulphate (SO ₄)	75.2	„	„	„
Zinc (Zn)	Nil	„	„	„
Poisonous Metals (Cu and Pb)	Nil	„	„	„
Free Cl .....	.02	„	„	„

3. The waters are not liable to plumbo solvency. The 13 samples examined from the Waterman's house were all free from lead.

4. Chlorination is practised at most of the pumping stations, largely as a precautionary measure.

Emergency chlorination is performed in cases of emergency, such as burst mains, etc. Mains, etc., are not brought back into use until the water has been examined and pronounced satisfactory. Special staff and apparatus are available for this purpose.

5. The number of houses with a piped water supply in the Urban District of Aldridge at 30th November, 1951, was 7,602.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in dealing with some cases of isolated wells which, on sampling, have proved to yield unsatisfactory water for drinking and domestic purposes. The remoteness of such wells from available piped water services renders the cost of introducing a piped supply prohibitively high, when there is no possibility of other contributory users reducing the financial burden.

Public Cleansing.

This service has continued to be economically and efficiently conducted under the control of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Schools.

It was not considered necessary to close any School on account of an outbreak of infectious disease.

The Schools are under the control of the County Education Authority.

Housing

The number of houses erected during the year 1951 :—

Erected by Local Authority.		Otherwise.	
In course of erection		In course of erection	
Erected during	at end of	Erected during	at end of
1951.	1951.	1951.	1951.
50	117	20	11
TOTALS: Erected during 1951			70
In course of erection at end of 1951			128

Full particulars regarding inspections made, remedying of defects, action taken under Statutory Powers, overcrowding under the Housing Act, 1936, etc., will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Sampling of Milk and Foods.

The County Sampling Officer has taken repeated samples of milk and foods, and these are examined and reported upon by the County Bacteriologist and Analyst. (See Sanitary Inspector's Report).

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Hospital Accommodation.

The arrangements for admissions of Infectious cases are usually made by the General Practitioner in attendance.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

This service is now conducted by the County.

The following statistics, however, have been obtained from Dr. Jamison, Area Medical Officer :—

Number of children *immunised* for the first time during the year 1951 :—

Under 5 years of age	348
5—14 years of age	87

Total	435
-------------	-----

Number of children *re-immunised* during the year 1951.
 All ages 262

The percentages of immunised children in the district at 31/12/51 were as follows :—

Under 5 years of age, 38.5%. 5—14 years of age 81.7%.

All children under 15 years of age = 66.04%.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1951.

Disease.	Total Cases notified after correction.	Total Deaths.
Diphtheria	1	—
Small-Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	—
Enteric Fever, including Paratyphoid	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—
Pneumonia	42	7
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Dysentery	14	—
Measles	593	—
Whooping Cough	152	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
Polimyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—
Food Poisoning	3	—

The case of Diphtheria had *not* been immunised.

Analysis of the Infectious Cases (After Correction) in Age Groups and in Wards is given below :—

AGE GROUP.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.
Under 1 year	—	—	34	13
1—2 years	—	—	100	28
3—4 years	1	—	175	54
5—9 years	10	1	264	54
10—14 years	4	—	9	2
15—24 years	2	—	8	1
25 and over	—	—	3	—
WARD..				
Aldridge	10	—	175	53
Great Barr	2	—	86	31
Pheasey	2	—	99	38
Pelsall	1	1	133	6
Rushall	1	—	81	20
Streetly	1	—	19	4
TOTALS	17	1	593	152
Cases occurring in Institu- tions and included in the above figures	—	—	4	2

AGE GROUP.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Dysentery.	Typhoid & Para- Typhoid Fever.	Lethargic Encephalitis.	Infantile Paralysis.	Food Poisoning.
0—4 years ..	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	5	—	1	—	—	4	1	—	—	3
15—44 years ..	9	2	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
45—64 years ..	15	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WARD.										
Aldridge	15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Great Barr	16	2	—	1	—	12	2	—	—	—
Pelsall	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pheasey	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rushall	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Streetly	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	42	4	1	1	—	14	2	—	—	3
Cases occurring in Institutions and included in the a b o v e figures	13	1	1	1	—	12	1	—	—	—

It will be seen that one case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population of the three principal infectious diseases are as follows:—Pneumonia, 1.44. Diphtheria, 0.03. Scarlet Fever, 0.58.

Zymotic Death Rate.

No death resulted from Zymotic Diseases.

Suspected Case of Small Pox.

A suspected case of small pox was brought to notice at 7 p.m. on the 18th January, 1951. Full co-operation with the Regional Office of the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer of Health was immediately established.

The case was removed and isolated, and contacts with one exception (a refusal), were vaccinated or re-vaccinated the following day (Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations 1917).

Disinfection of the room occupied by the suspected case, his bedding and clothing, was carried out on the 19th January, 1951.

Particulars of contacts residing outside the district were immediately forwarded to the appropriate Medical Officers of Health.

Fortunately, on the 30th January, 1951, the suspected case was not considered to be one of small pox.

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-five cases of Tuberculosis (see Table below) were entered on the Register, 20 Pulmonary, and 5 Non-Pulmonary.

Four cases occurred in Aldridge, 6 in Rushall, 6 in Pelsall, 3 in Pheasey, 2 in Streetly, and 4 cases in Great Barr.

Five of these 25 cases were notified from Institutions and 4 cases were brought to my notice otherwise than by formal notification on Form "A."

The total number of cases on the Register at the end of 1951 was 145, made up as follows :—

MALES		FEMALES.	
Pulmonary.	Non.Pulmonary	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
65	18	50	12

At the end of 1950 the number on the Register was 137. The notification of Tuberculosis during the year was good. No action was necessary on account of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

Ten deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were registered, giving a

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population of 0.34 and 0.06, respectively.

The ages at death, divided into sexes, are shown on the following Table :—

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary Male.	Pulmonary Female.	Non-Pulmonary. Male.	Non-Pulmonary. Female.	Pulmonary. Male.	Pulmonary. Female.	Non-Pulmonary. Male.	Non-Pulmonary. Female.
0—1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	4	2	—	—	1	3	—	—
35—45	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
55—65	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
65 and up	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	4	3	2	5	5	1	1

The above Table shows the cases of Tuberculosis entered in my Register and deaths from this disease, classified according to age and sex during the year 1951.

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Food Poisoning.

Three notifications of Food Poisoning were received on November 28th from Pheasey, and the following day a full investigation was made by myself and the Sanitary Inspector

It was found they were suffering from Gastro Intestinal upset, but the Laboratory Tests were negative.

Successful investigation of such cases depends very largely on prompt notification, the preservation of any unconsumed foodstuffs and of vomited material. In canteen and catering establishments specimen meals should be kept for twenty-four hours in a refrigerator.

A Paratyphoid-B (Salmonella) case was notified from Great Barr in November, and as there was a likelihood of this case being connected with several others in the City of Birmingham complete liason was established and maintained with the Birmingham Health Department. Full investigations were made and the other members in the house received T.A.B. inoculations as a precautionary measure. The case, a girl aged $4\frac{1}{2}$, was kept under observation for a

considerable period, as positive Bacteriological reports were repeatedly received. Later these reports became negative.

The source of infection was not established.

Fortunately no other case was notified within the Aldridge Urban District.

The co-operation and advice given by Lt.-Col. R. N. Phease, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford, in connection with these cases were very helpful and much appreciated.

Mortuary.

A Mortuary at Rushall continues to be used regularly by the medical profession and the police, and is a great convenience to both.

Privies.

The number of privies remaining throughout the district is 18; these are in situations where a public sewer is not available. Three privies were eliminated during the year.

Vaccination.

Action was taken under the Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917 (See Small Pox).

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).

1. *Aged man in Pelsall.*—The personal and living conditions were immediately investigated. He was found to be lacking necessary care and attention. Application was made to the Court, and the case was adjourned so that the relatives could attend for the re-hearing of the case. The relatives subsequently provided necessary care and attention, and the case was withdrawn.

2. *Aged couple (ages 70 and 77) Great Barr.*—The circumstances were immediately investigated. The home was in a state of neglect, and through the Area Medical Officer arrangements were made for the services of a home help. The family Doctor was also informed, as the wife seemed to be in need of medical attention. From subsequent visits it was concluded the above action had resulted in improved conditions.

3. *Aged man in Pelsall.*—This aged and infirm person was immediately visited and his circumstances investigated. He was living alone, and depended on a neighbour for help in his home, as he had no relatives resident within reasonable distance. The conditions of his home and person were unsatisfactory. The services of a home help were arranged, and subsequent visits indicated that his living and personal circumstances were improved.

These three cases were brought to my notice by the National Assistance Board, and were under observation at the end of the year 1951.

STATISTICAL TABLE (1927-1951) FOR THE FORMER WALSALL RURAL DISTRICT AND THE PRESENT ALDRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.

The following table will no doubt be of interest, as it discloses the chief statistics for the District during the past quarter-of-a-century :—

Year.	Population	Area (acres).	Rateable Value.	A Penny Rate.	Birth Rate.	England and Wales Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	England and Wales Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.
1927	14,250	—	—	—	18.45	16.70	8.32*	12.30	81.53
1928	14,670	—	—	—	18.20	16.70	10.70*	11.70	63.29
1929	14,900	—	—	—	17.04	16.30	10.0 *	13.40	74.80
1930	14,900	12,824	£58,351	£218	19.40	16.30	11.61*	11.40	76.10
1931	15,050	10,400	£54,574	£207	18.36	15.80	11.04*	12.30	63.38
1932	15,310	10,400	£56,481	£214	16.85	15.30	9.14*	12.0	46.51
1933	15,520	10,400	£58,735	£218	15.85	14.40	9.15*	12.30	69.10
1934	15,506	9,284	£68,936	£256	16.67	14.80	11.06	11.80	56.60
1935	15,860	9,284	£71,564	£265	17.21	14.70	10.64	11.70	58.60
1936	16,290	9,284	£79,963	£283	16.69	14.80	11.95	12.10	69.80
1937	17,890	9,284	£89,811	£348	18.55	14.90	12.10	12.40	72.30
1938	18,810	9,284	£98,232	£358	22.65	15.10	10.42	11.60	37.50
1939	20,420	9,284	£109,736	£385	20.42	15.00	10.11	12.10	57.50
1940	22,640	9,284	£112,736	£430	22.74	14.60	13.0	14.30	48.50
1941	24,010	9,284	£116,393	£440	22.61	14.20	9.53*	12.90	66.29
1942	24,260	9,284	£116,685	£456	21.97	15.80	8.40*	11.60	50.65
1943	24,240	9,284	£116,685	£456	23.18	16.50	9.32*	12.10	49.80
1944	24,630	9,284	£116,685	£456	22.77	17.60	7.51*	11.60	37.43
1945	24,830	9,284	£119,252	£468	21.66	16.10	9.14*	11.40	49.08
1946	26,830	9,284	£120,612	£470	19.49	19.10	7.63*	11.50	55.44
1947	28,930	9,284	£124,807	£482	22.53	20.50	7.77*	12.0	41.41
1948	27,990	9,284	£125,085	£490	19.86	17.90	7.53*	10.80	46.76
1949	28,450	9,284	£128,559	£506	°16.66	16.70	9.95	11.70	23.20
1950	28,690	9,284	£131,249	£512	°14.10	15.80	11.59	11.60	34.78
1951	29,167	9,284	£133,374	£531	°11.85	15.50	10.38	12.5	25.44

*No area comparability factor (A.C.F.) for the years 1927-1933 (inclusive) and 1941-1948 (inclusive), i.e., these are Crude Death Rates.

° A.C.F. (0.88) first introduced for the year 1949 and has since been used for calculating Birth Rates.

Zymotic Death Rates.

Year.	Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Death Rate per 1,000 population.
1927	—	1	1	2	15	—	—	—	1.30
1928	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.36
1929	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	—	0.53
1930	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	0.40
1931	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	0.33
1932	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	0.19
1933	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	0.32
1934	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	0.17
1935	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.06
1936	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	0.12
1937	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	0.22
1938	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	0.16
1939	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	0.09
1940	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	0.35
1941	—	—	2	2	2	4	—	1	0.41
1942	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	0.37
1943	—	3	2	2	1	4	—	—	0.45
1944	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.12
1945	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04
1946	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.03
1947	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	0.06
1948	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.17
1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00

Infectious Disease Incidence.

Year.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Pneumonia.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Typhoid Fever.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Lethargic Encephalitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
1927	23	15	9	33	—	—	—	—	—
1928	24	27	5	9	1	—	—	—	—
1929	17	37	10	31	2	1	—	—	—
1930	37	34	10	21	3	3	—	—	—
1931	21	24	6	28	2	—	—	—	—
1932	10	17	5	29	3	—	—	—	1
1933	19	15	7	25	3	—	—	—	—
1934	5	56	3	30	2	—	—	—	2
1935	13	77	5	25	3	—	—	—	2
1936	13	81	13	19	1	1	1	—	—
1937	16	65	11	50	2	1	—	—	6
1938	29	33	9	49	4	—	1	—	7
1939	13	34	7	41	4	1	2	—	3
1940	18	45	11	40	3	2	8	—	7
1941	24	41	9	51	4	1	2	—	1
1942	28	175	19	43	2	—	7	—	3
1943	36	91	11	55	2	—	—	—	3
1944	9	60	4	29	2	—	2	—	4
1945	5	58	15	40	3	—	1	—	9
1946	2	54	4	33	1	—	1	1	2
1947	3	43	2	29	—	—	1	—	4
1948	1	134	5	30	—	—	—	—	2
1949	—	65	12	33	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	29	4	20	1	—	—	—	—
1951	1	17	4	42	1	2	1	—	—

Tuberculosis.

Year.	Notifications.				Death Rates per 1,000 of Population.	
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.	Non-Pul.
	M	F	M	F		
1927	19		5		0.49	0.14
1928	23		8		0.47	0.47
1929	5	6	5	1	0.40	0.20
1930	6	8	2	2	1.02	0.33
1931	9	7	5	3	0.73	0.13
1932	10	10	1	1	0.26	0.13
1933	6	7	4	—	0.51	0.06
1934	8	6	1	1	0.51	0.18
1935	8	9	3	3	0.50	0.06
1936	10	12	9	5	0.49	0.06
1937	10	14	5	3	0.55	0.11
1938	7	7	8	3	0.32	0.10
1939	16	11	3	2	0.63	0.00
1940	9	8	4	2	0.31	0.18
1941	25	7	5	1	0.41	0.08
1942	16	7	3	3	0.41	0.12
1943	10	12	1	2	0.28	0.00
1944	22	1	4	3	0.48	0.08
1945	11	13	2	3	0.64	0.08
1946	10	9	4	2	0.26	0.07
1947	16	13	2	3	0.17	0.03
1948	12	10	2	—	0.32	0.07
1949	8	10	—	3	0.14	0.10
1950	11	12	2	2	0.31	0.10
1951	16	4	3	2	0.34	0.06

Observations.

Population.—More than doubled since 1927.

Area.—Now smaller than in 1927 owing to parts being ceded to Walsall and West Bromwich.

Rateable Value and Penny Rate.—More than doubled.

Birth Rate.—Declined somewhat between 1927 and 1936 and increased between 1937 to just prior to the War. The increase continued fairly evenly during and after the war years until 1947, when again a decline occurred. Housing accommodation may, to some extent, influence the Birth Rate.

Death Rate.—Has not varied much.

Infantile Death Rate.—This rate appears to be declining.

Zymotic Death Rate (Infectious Diseases).—This has declined. It is worthy of note, the last death due to Diphtheria was in 1943; it is reasonable to assume this can be attributed, very largely, to immunisation of infants and scholars, inaugurated in the District as long ago as 1929 by the late Dr. Crawford (School Medical Officer) and myself.

Infectious Disease. Incidence.—Apart from Diphtheria, there is no recognised preventive treatment for the usual Infectious Diseases. Immunisation, however, has very considerably reduced the number of Diphtheria notifications. Puerperal Pyrexia also shows a decline—due probably to the use of anti-biotic drugs.

Tuberculosis.—The incidence of and deaths from Tuberculosis have

declined since 1927. The following table illustrates the decrease in both death and incidence rates:—

Average Death and Incidence Rates for 5-yearly periods, per 1,000 of the Population.						
Years.	Death Rates.			Incidence Rates.		
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Combined Rates.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Combined Rates.
1927 to 1931	0.62	0.22	0.84	1.12	0.42	1.54
1932 to 1936	0.45	0.098	0.548	1.07	0.38	1.45
1937 to 1941	0.44	0.094	0.534	1.09	0.35	1.44
1942 to 1946	0.41	0.07	0.48	0.88	0.22	1.10
1947 to 1951	0.26	0.07	0.33	0.44	0.34	0.77

General Remarks.

The health of the population during 1951 was good.

The adjusted (or corrected) Live Birth Rate, however, decreased considerably from 16.03 in 1950 to 11.85 in 1951. No reliable explanation can be given for this fall in the Birth Rate, but it may be, the housing situation played a part.

The adjusted Death Rate (10.38) is considerably lower than that for all England and Wales (12.5). The Still Birth Rate decreased from 0.48 in 1950 to 0.34 in 1951.

For the fourth consecutive year, it is very pleasing to note that no Maternal Death was caused by sepsis.

The number of deaths due to Tuberculosis remained the same as for 1950, viz., 12.

The number of tuberculosis persons re-housed during the year was 7. Four were re-housed in Aldridge, 2 in Pelsall and 1 in Streetly. The policy of the Housing Committee in this matter is most commendable, as good living and hygienic conditions are very necessary for controlling the spread of this disease.

Staff.

The work of the Department continues to be smoothly and efficiently carried out. The Senior Sanitary Inspector

and staff have carried out their duties, willingly, regularly and conscientiously. Mr. Boocock's long service with the Council has enabled him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the problems and sanitary requirements of the District.

Having regard, however, to the growth of the District (population and houses) and the progressive nature of Statutes, Regulations and Orders, consideration being given to an increase of staff has become imperative, if the past standard of efficiency is to be maintained, and the requirement of future progressive development is to be met.

I again desire to thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, and also all fellow Officers and Council Staff for the co-operation, consideration and courtesy received in the course of my duties during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. E. MILNE,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1951. Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County
<i>Births.</i>	Rates per 1,000 Home Population.			
Live births	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still births	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
<i>Deaths</i>				
All Causes	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
<i>Notifications (corrected)</i>				
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcol infection	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet fever	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping cough	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Non-paralytic	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food poisoning	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
<i>Deaths</i>	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ..	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
<i>Notifications (corrected)</i>	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births)			
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

	Intermediate List No. and cause	Number of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
A115	Sepsis of pregnancy, child- birth and the puer- perium	70	0.10	
	{ Abortion with toxæmia..	3	0.00	0
A116	{ Other toxæmias of preg- nancy and the puer- perium	167	0.24	
A117	Hæmorrhage of preg- nancy and childbirth ..	91	0.13	
A118	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ..	37	0.05	4
A119	Abortion with sepsis	66	0.09	7
A120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	125	0.18	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

Total Deaths

Causes of Death in the Aldridge U.D. (Year 1951).

Causes of Death.	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	130	105
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	5
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other Infective Parasitic Diseases	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	—
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	5	8
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—
16. Diabetes	1	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	16
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	12	1
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	9	10
20. Other Heart Disease	27	19
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	1
22. Influenza	6	5
23. Pneumonia	5	2
24. Bronchitis	9	4
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	4
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	1	2
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..	14	16
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2
34. All Other Accidents	1	—
35. Suicide	1	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 years of age :—	Male.	Female.
Total	6	4
Legitimate	6	3
Illegitimate	—	1
Live Births :—		
Total	210	183
Legitimate	205	178
Illegitimate	5	5
Still Births :—		
Total	6	4
Legitimate	6	4
Illegitimate	—	—
POPULATION (Census 1951)	29,167	

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1951

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ALDRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Twenty-Fifth Annual Report for the year 1951.

I would respectfully express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their constant support, and to the Medical Officer of Health, Clerk of the Council, and Surveyor, for the help and co-operation received from them.

WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the district is within the statutory area of the South Staffordshire Water Works Company, and the supply of water has been maintained in a satisfactory state of quality and quantity throughout the year.

A few cases exist where the only water supply obtainable is from wells.

The high capital expenditure and/or annual charges arising presents a serious problem in dealing with isolated cottages.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation throughout the district is of the water carriage system, with water closets provided for each individual house.

There still remains, however, some pail closets and privies in such areas where sewers are not available.

Number of privies remaining in the district ... 18

Number of pails remaining in the district ... 74

3 Privies and 7 Pail Closets have been eliminated.

The following details are supplied by the courtesy of Mr. H. S. Onions, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No works have been carried out during the year ending December 31st, 1951.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Effluence from sewage disposal works in the area has been maintained at a satisfactory standard of purity.

NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR.

(a)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	50
(b)	By Other Authority	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	20

Number of Houses in Course of Erection at the end of the Year.

(a)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	117
(b)	By Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c)	By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	11

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION WORK

(April 1st, 1951, to March 31st, 1952)

Rats and Mice destruction work has been carried out throughout the year in close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

One man is employed part-time as rat operative. The time spent on rat work has been (during the year), equivalent to 32% of the full working time of one man.

The rat operative is employed part-time on other services.

PREMISES INSPECTED

(To Confirm Infestation or Otherwise)

	Totals		Found		Found
	Inspected.		Infested.		Non-Infested.
Dwelling Houses	132	.....	36	.....	96
Business Premises	28	.....	25	.....	3
Councils' Premises	10	.....	4	.....	6
	<u>170</u>		<u>65</u>		<u>105</u>

VISITS TO CARRY OUT TREATMENT OF INFESTED PREMISES.

Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	282
Business Premises	...	...	...	313
Council Premises (Tests)	...	...	...	106
Council Premises	...	...	...	55
			<u>Total</u>	<u>956</u>

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Special attention continues to be given to the question of abatement of smoke from the brick manufacturing industry. Co-operation from the four local brick manufacturers (blue bricks) continues, and experiments are being carried out in the endeavour to reduce smoke production.

This matter is being kept under observation and consultation with the industry maintained.

REPORT ON THE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE AND SALVAGE.

(1st April, 1951 to 31st March, 1952)

I have the honour to submit herewith my Report on the work of collection and disposal of house refuse and the salvage operations for the year 1951-1952, in respect of the whole of the district.

Staff.

It still proves difficult to obtain sufficient labour and to retain the men employed.

The number of men to be employed as shown on estimate for the year 1951-1952 was 23.

The possible hours of men actually employed was a total equivalent of 19.98 men on the year, whereas the actual attendance at work of men employed shows only an average equivalent of 18.45 men at work each week, throughout the year.

It will, therefore, be seen that there has been throughout the year a deficiency of staff actually at work, equivalent to 1.53 men each week.

Further, a deficiency of men actually employed, as against estimate of 23 men, shows an under-staffing of 4.55 men.

It is still found that younger men are more readily attracted to other occupations, and the consequence is that repeated changes of staff has occurred, and the age of the staff available is often higher than is desirable in newcomers.

Absenteeism.

Absenteeism has occurred with loss of possible working hours to the following extent:—

Working hours lost by absenteeism:—

One man hours lost by workers certified sick ...	2479.5	or	5.42%	of possible working hours.
One man hours lost through causes other than certified sickness...	1055.5	or	2.31%	„
Total one man hours lost	3535	or	7.73%	„

Bonus.

The amount of bonus paid to men employed in the house refuse and salvage collection services, is as follows:—

Incentive Bonus	536	19	6
Salvage Bonus	15	4	7
Total Bonuses	£552	4	1

Sick Benefit.

The amount of wages paid as sick benefit to the staff whilst absent from work for reasons of certified sickness has shown a net cost to the Council of £212 6s. 2d.

Vehicles Employed.

One 8.9 cubic yard S. and D. Freighter dust cart.
One 10.5 cubic yard S. and D. Freighter dust cart
One 13 cubic yard S. and D. Freighter dust cart.
One 13 cubic yard S. and D. Freighter dust cart.
One Morris Commercial Lorry used on salvage work.

Disposal of Refuse.

Tipping has been carried out at Heath End, Pelsall and Radleys, Winterley Lane, Rushall.

Progress of Work.

The average period of collection throughout the year has been:—

Rushall and Pelsall	8.29	Days
Aldridge and Streetly	10.43	„
Great Barr and Pheasey	9.36	„
Giving an average for all districts of	9.3	„

Vehicle Working Days Lost.

The following working days were lost by the respective vehicles, as shown :—

S. and D. Freighter	No. 2	.....	4.0
	No. 3	.....	8.3
	No. 4	.....	7.7
	No. 5	.....	3.3
			<hr/>
Total Days lost	.....		23.3
			<hr/>

Costings.

The costings of house refuse collection and that of salvage have been separated, which will show the respective costings and the revenue from salvage operations.

Costings are summarised below and the revenue from salvage is also shown below:—

Total Costs Summarised.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost of Refuse collection and disposal	7779	15	0			
Cost of Salvage collection only ...	1723	16	9			
			<hr/>			
TOTAL cost of Refuse and Salvage	9503	11	9			
Miscellaneous Public Health	20	6	1			
			<hr/>			
Total cost of all above services	£9,523	17	10			
			<hr/>			

Salvage Cost and Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
Total Revenue ex Sales	2181	12	2
Gross Costs	1723	16	9
			<hr/>
Profit on service for year	£457	15	5
			<hr/>

Total Periodical Collections Made During the Year, and Estimated Tonnage.

District.	Collections.	Estimated Tonnage.
Rushall and Pelsall	113,389	2,660
Aldridge and Streetly	92,984	2,635
Great Barr and Pheasey	101,394	2,765
		<hr/>
Total	307,767	8,060
		<hr/>

From the Statement below, costings of running each individual vehicle will be seen:—

Vehicle Costings.

Vehicle.	Miles.	Hours worked.	Cost per hour.	Miles per gallon.	Total Expenditure.
S. & D. No. 2 ..	3,228	1,799	3/3.84d.	5.02	£298 12 8
S. & D. No. 3 ..	4,119	2,672	2/8.77d.	4.11	£364 18 5
S. & D. No. 4 ..	9,814	2,729	3/6.91d.	6.04	£487 19 10
S. & D. No. 5 .	6,435	2,735	2/2.06d.	5.12	£297 0 2
Morris	6,836	2,546	2/5.56d.	7.86	£313 13 8
<hr/>					
Total	30,432	12,481	—	—	£1,762 4 9
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Refuse Collection and Disposal Costings.

In presenting the following extracts, refuse collection and disposal costings are based upon the figure £7,779 15s.

	All District. 1950-51.	Year : 1951-52.
Area "in acres"	9,284.	9,284.
Population	28,690.	29,167.
Weight of refuse collected per 1,000 population per day	15.89 cwts.	15.14 cwts.
Net cost of collection and disposal of refuse only, per annum, 1951-52	— — —	£7,779 15s. 0d.
Ditto (including salvage collection, 1950-51)	£7,750 6s. 7d.	— — —
Expenditure per 1,000 population per annum—collection and disposal of refuse only 1951-52.	— — —	£266 14s. 7.4d.
Ditto (including salvage collection, 1950-51)	£270 9s. 6d.	— — —
Cost, collection and disposal per occupied house per annum	19s. 6.4d.	19s. 7.6d.
Cost per ton per annum—collection and disposal	18s. 7.3d.	19s. 3.6d.
Rate in the Pound, collection and disposal	1s. 3.3d.	1s. 2.65d.
Cost per 1,000 premises cleansed per annum (based on 7.932 premises)	£977 0s. 0d.	£982 1s. 3.8d.

Yearly Summary of Salvage Collected,

Year Ending 31st March, 1952.

The Table below shows the quantities of various materials salvaged and sold during the year, together with the income resulting from the sales.

The previous year's sales amounted to £718 1s. 2d.

Materials.	Quantity.					Value.		
	T.	C.	Q.	L.		£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	89	10	3	15	....	1360	15	1
Periodicals	12	13	2	0	....	272	7	4
Cardboard	2	13	0	0	....	50	7	0
<hr/>								
Total Paper	104	17	1	15	....	1683	9	5
Rope and String		7	1	7	....	2	14	8
Textiles	1	7	0	6	....	52	0	6
Scrap Iron	1	19	0	0	....	7	11	1
Aluminium		1	2	12	....	6	12	4
Kitchen Waste	136	4	0	0	....	429	4	2
<hr/>								
						£2,181	12	2
<hr/>								

From the salvage cost and revenue table it will be seen that a profit of £457 15s. 5d. was made on the turnover of £2,181 12s. 2d.

During the year waste paper maintained a good price, but towards the end of the Financial Year a great reduction occurred and there were indications of further reductions occurring.

Waste paper is collected from traders throughout the district each week, and from 2,000 householders once a month.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Inspections made re Housing Defects—		
Informal		354
Public Health Act		47
Housing Act		7
Inspections made re Demolition		26
Inspections made re Clearance		4
Number of Visits re Overcrowding		1
Food Shops		54
Milk Shops		30
Ice Cream Premises		84
Bakehouses		10
Default (work by Council)		4
Rag Flock		1
Cowsheds		2
Offensive Trades		2
Houses Let in Lodgings		1
Dairies		6
Factories		95
Factory Canteens		3
Outworkers		11
Drainage		163
Closet Accommodation		44
Pail Closet		4
Cesspool		10
Dustbins		658
Refuse—House		—
Trade		2
Salvage		27
Vermin		2
Animals—Improperly kept		10
Ditches		9
Water Supply		11
Accumulations		10
Tents, Vans, Sheds		8
Smoke Abatement		3
Meat Inspections		2
Unsound Food		8
Food Poisoning		4
Housing Accommodation		6
Rats & Mice (by San. Inspectors)		74
Miscellaneous		129
Infectious Disease—		
Inquiries		52
Disinfection—Premises		1
VISITS—Total		1979

DUST BIN SCHEME.

Public Health Act 1936, Sec. 75 (3). Local Authorities
(Charges for Dust Bins) Order, 1949.

During the year dust bins were supplied under the
above provisions as follows:—

Dust Bins supplied 275

NOTICES DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

	Notices Served.	Notices Completed.	Other Notices Superseded or Rescinded.
Informal	555	463	26
Statutory ...	40	37	1
Totals	<u>595</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>27</u>

FACTORIES ACT.

Number of Factories on Register	
(including Bakehouses, 6)	77
Number of Visits made—Factories	95
Bakehouses	10
Outworkers' Premises	7
	<u>112</u>

Sanitary Accommodation in Factories—Dealt With.

Found insufficient	2
Found defective	17
Not separate for sexes	Nil
Want of cleanliness	10
	<u>29</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Primary visits and inquiries	52
Disinfection of infected premises	1
	<u>53</u>

COMPLAINTS.

Complaints received from the Public at the Health Department and dealt with, including all mannner of subjects, drainage, house defects, nuisances ...	544
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NATURE AND NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL DEFECTS DEALT WITH IN HOUSES : TOGETHER WITH NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS.

House Defects :

House roofs	17
Ceilings, plaster	24
Walls, plaster	24
Walls, brickwork	12
Floors, boards ..	10
Floors, joists	2
Floors, quarries	1
Windows, frames	10
Windows, sashcords	4
Doors	3
Firegrates	7
Chimneys ..	10
Yard paving	1

Water :

Pipes and taps	9
----------------------	---

Closet Accommodation Defects :

Water Closets—	
Cisterns	3
Pans	8
Water supply to, insufficient	6
Privies Eliminated	3
Pail Closets Eliminated	7

Drainage Defects :

Drains, defective	7
Drains, choked	25
Gullies	1
Rainwater downspouts	14
Eaves gutters	6

Miscellaneous Matters :

Animals improperly kept	1
Offensive accumulations	5
Factory lime-washing	10
Factory—Insufficient Closets	2
Factory—Closets defective	17
Verminous premises	1
Wash boilers	1

FOOD PREMISES.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF :

Inspections made :

Dairies and Milk Shops	36
Bakehouses	10
Food Shops	54
Ice Cream Shops	84
Re Unsound Food	8
<hr/>	
Visits Made for Supervision of Food Premises	192
<hr/>	

Ice Cream and Preserved Foods.

The following premises are registered under the provision of Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

For the Sale of Ice Cream	65
For the Manufacture of Ice Cream	8
For the Manufacture of Preserved Foods (including Fish Frying)	17
<hr/>	
	90
<hr/>	

Unsatisfactory Conditions in the foregoing registered premises have been dealt with.

Repairs to:—

Floors	1
Wall plastering	1
Ceiling Plastering	1
Utensils—Lack of cleanliness	1
Drainage	2
Unsatisfactory state of cleanliness	8

Provision of:—

Water supply—hot	1
------------------------	---

UNSOOUND FOOD.

The following goods were found unfit for human consumption:—

	Tins.		Lbs.	Ozs.
Ham—Picnic	13	.....	13	0
Ham—Boiled	1	.....	23	0
Ham—Boneless	4	.....	15	10
Beef—Brisket	1	.....	4	0
Steak—Casserole	1	.....	1	0
Steak—Stewed	3	.....	3	0
Meat and Gravy	1	.....	1	4

Pork—Luncheon Meat	11	18	0
Veal—Jellied	1	6	0
Pig's Lungs		1	0
Salmon	1	1	0
Cherries	31	28	1½
Apricot Pulp	1	14	0
Beans—Baked	8	8	0
Milk--Dried		70	0
		206	15½

DETAILS OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN ALDRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, DURING 1950.

The following record of samples of milk and other foods, taken in the district, has been supplied by the courtesy of Dr. G. Ramage, County Medical Officer of Health, Staffordshire County Council.

	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	4	
Pasteurised	16	
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	12	
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Channel Island	1	
Tuberculin Tested	3	
Pasteurised Channel Island	2	
Sterilized	15	
Butter	2	
Margarine	2	
Lard	2	
Sugar	2	
Mint Sauce	2	
Table Sweet	1	
Mincemeat	1	
Mixed Peel	1	
Tea	2	
Tomatoes (Tinned)	1	
Semolina	1	
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	
Ground Arrowroot	1	
Gravy Browning	1	
Tomato Ketchup	1	
Tomato Spread	1	
Sultanas	1	
Currants	1	
Ground Almonds	1	
Cheese	1	
Strawberries in Syrup	1	
Desiccated Coconut	1	
Fruit Sauce	1	
Breadcrumbs	1	1
	83	1

Breadcrumbs.—The informal sample of breadcrumbs contained mould. The stock was destroyed.

**MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED IN ALDRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT FOR
BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION DURING 1951.**

	No. of Samples Sub- mitted	Cleanliness		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Con- taining Tubercle Bacilli		Biological		Bacterio- logical	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	85	83	2	84	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled)	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Pasteurised	92	80	3	83	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Pasteurised (Channel Island)	10	10	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	71	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undesignated	38	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	13	1
Total	304	185	10	176	2	71	—	—	—	24	—	13	1

HOUSING.

1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts)	439
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1333
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	87
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	265
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human inhabitation	87
(5)	Houses on which undertakings were given and completed	Nil
	Houses on which undertakings were given and have not been completed	Nil

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice:*

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	104
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By Owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	40
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	19
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	2
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

(a) (1) Number of dwellings recorded overcrowded at the end of the year	4
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	4
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	36
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	23

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

U. BOOCOCK,

Sanitary Inspector.

